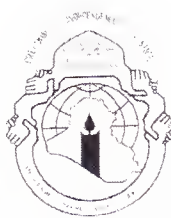


# THE ISCI BULLETIN

FREEDOM INDEPENDENCE JUSTICE



Vol. 4 No. 12

ISLAMIC SUPREME COUNCIL OF IRAQ

Friday, July 1, 2011 1

## “We Need To Communicate And Build Bridges Between The Political Parties”

### Sayed Alhakim Hosts Political-Cultural Forum



Sayed Alhakim hosted on Wednesday, June 29, 2011, the political cultural forum. During his remarks Sayed Alhakim identified several points that represent the general framework of the demands of the Iraqi people. These demands layout the way in which Iraq will be able to overcome the crisis between the political parties in Iraq and progress forward. He stressed that these points will make Iraq and the Iraqis look forward to a promising future, pointing to these points as a way to achieve that future. The points revolved around fighting against financial, moral, and administrative corruption; the provision of essential services; strengthening of the security and law enforcement apparatuses; commitment to the political agreements; the promotion of true partnership in the resolution and management that will deepen the trust between the political parties; the development of the features of state institution-building process. He indicated that the Iraqi street is demanding that we fight financial and administrative corruption to ensure the proper application of Islamic values and cultural legacy. He stressed that the Iraqi people want to see the provision of the necessary services and, noting that the need for electricity and other services are among the legitimate liabilities guaranteed by the constitution to the citizen. He stressed the importance of solving the security issues through the...

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### The Current Political Stagnation & Its Implications

The Iraqi political arena has been characterized during the past few months by a clear political stagnation. This has occurred because of the intersections between the blocs on more than one level, causing the rigidity of movement and not the flexibility that is required to resolve the crises that arise from time to time between these parties. Particularly the recent crisis between State of law list and Aliraqiah list as well as internal crises taking place within these blocs internally have been damaging to the political process. All of this has implications on the overall political movement and the political process that is supposed to progress forward. There are number of reasons that led to this political stalemate in the Iraqi arena, including:

#### 1- Interruption of the talks between Aliraqiah list and State of Law:

After the Arbil agreement, which was attended by all the political blocs at the invitation of Mr. Masoud Barzani, the various parties sat at the round table to resolve crises that had arisen between the blocs. The talks were supposed to continue between the two blocs to bring about the implementation of the nine points that were agreed upon. Unfortunately, because of differences on details, these talks were cut off and turned later to tense statements between the two parties that led to a worsening of the situation. ISCI considers that all blocs and political parties and movements participating in the political process must not override any detail that has been agreed upon, especially Arbil agreement. This requires all parties to sit at the round table again and this is a sincere call from ISCI to resolve problems and end the crisis. All must move away from personalization and operate on the principle of national...

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### Mr. Mahdi Meets With President Talabani



Mr. Adel Abdul Mahdi met on Thursday, June 30, 2011, with President Talabani. During the meeting, they discussed the latest developments in the political situation and ongoing discussions between the political blocs to find ways to overcome the obstacles facing the political process. They also stressed on the importance of overcoming differences and unifying visions and achieving national harmony to maintain the political gains that have been made and the success of the democratic process in the country.

### Sayed Alhakim Issues Statement

Sayed Alhakim congratulated the family of Iraqi journalists on the occasion of Iraqi press day. He wished them success and excellence and to continue its duties as the fourth estate and move forward in the process of promoting and developing a professional media, one that which aims to serve the people and correct the errors that have occurred in the state. Sayed Alhakim issued these congratulations on Wednesday, June 15, 2011, and stressed that the march of the press is full of achievements and has provided convoys of martyrs in order to uncover the truth. He noted that in the new Iraq the family of Iraqi journalists continues to sacrifice and have been recognized as being an important entity that maintains the achievements obtained by the Iraqis through democracy

and regional states. The House Speaker said that his visit to Sayed Alhakim was to consult and exchange views in political affairs and the work of the Council of Representatives and the government and its role in the success of democracy in the country. This can be achieved through the implementation of the proper programs and the integration of roles with the CoR. He said that it was important for the hosting Council of Ministers to host the Prime Minister and to the work on the review of the ministries and to review the government's actions in completing projects that serve people. He stressed that the existence of political will among all parties to solve problems and relieve congestion to reach formulas would achieve the principle of national partnership.

### Sayed Alhakim Visits Alkamaliah City



Sayed Alhakim warned politicians about the influence of history by asserting that history is not merciful and will write more precise details about the preoccupation of some on political differences at the expense of the concerns and interests of the people, urging politicians to ask first about the demands of the people and leave behind the struggle for political positions. He renewed this call in his meeting with tribal leaders and notables of the people of Alkamaliah on Tuesday, June 14, 2011. Sayed Alhakim's stance was in support of the Government at every step where the interests of citizens are primary, as well as against any move that could harm them. He also noted that he is under severe pressure by the forces present in the Iraqi political arena, because of the policy followed ISCI in the diagnosis of negative practices. He criticized the policy in solving the problem of electricity depending on private generators believing that such steps are removing the responsibilities of the service ministries. He considered it a wrong policy,

and one that increases the rift between the citizens through the output of the conflicts between them and the owners of the generators. He indicated that the citizen is not convinced that the owners of generators can provide 12 hours of electricity while the government and state spend billions of dollars and falls short in finding solutions to the problem of electricity, noting that this policy is intended to divert attention and distract the people. Sayed Alhakim pointed out that there are countries that are able to provide electricity in the time span of six months and we spent billions of dollars and nothing has come out yet.

### Sayed Alhakim Receives Italian Ambassador



Sayed Alhakim received on Saturday, June 18, 2011, Italy's ambassador to Iraq, Gerardo Karante. The Italian Ambassador listened to the assessment and vision of Sayed Alhakim on the current political situation in Iraq and the changes that are taking place at the Arab and regional levels. Sayed Alhakim called for Italy to have an effective presence in Iraq, and to take advantage of the historical relationship, which has long linked Iraq and Italy.

### Sayed Alhakim Hosts Political-Cultural Forum

Sayed Alhakim renewed his rejection of the privileges obtained by the officials and that this occurred without regard to the conditions of the people and especially the families of martyrs in this country. He noted that public meetings of the Council of Ministers, although it was a positive step, did not take into consideration the concerns of citizens and did not touch their need for services such as electricity, water and other vital services. Sayed Alhakim made these statements during his speech at the political-cultural forum on Wednesday,



June 15, 2011. He added that it was better for ministers to review their plans to alleviate people's concerns, so that citizens feel that their officials are following up with their situations, criticizing the structural formula of the speeches given by the ministers. He also expressed his sorrow for the terror acts that targeted Diyala provincial council, stressing that this indicates the presence of defects and there is a need to develop plans to prevent these terror acts, and that the denial to the decline in security does not solve the problem. This is especially true in the matter of vacant security ministries, pointing out that reducing the value of the risk does not defeat the threat and remove it, and this denial does not make us any closer to real security breakthroughs. He emphasized that the legitimacy of expression was guaranteed by the Constitution, and he condemned the use of violence when expressing opinions and views. Sayed Alhakim stressed the importance of peaceful means being used to enact change and to avoid rhetoric, pointing out the importance and the stability of the Iraqi street.

### S. Alhakim Visits Ministry Of Industry R&D Committee

Sayed Alhakim stressed that Iraq today has the popular will and that people put their trust in those who improve the performance and pull confidence from those lagging in any future elections. He added that the continuous transfer of power is evidence of that popular will, which elected three prime ministers and four ministers in 8 years.





reasons behind the imbalance made in the management of State is the marginalization of the minds and the "owners of efficiency," calling for a fair distribution of opportunities among all. He indicated that the distribution of opportunities is the most important solution to the problems experienced by the Iraqi arena. He stressed on the need for justice and fairness among all, pointing out that the policy of the dominance of a particular site has gone forever. In regard to the problems of culture, he indicated that the solution lies in the national will and aspirations of the people, stressing that ISCI is with providing service to people away from seeking sites. As an example he cited the resignation of Mr. Adel Abdul Mahdi from his post as first vice-president, explaining that such a resignation helped crystallize the idea of Ministerial reduction within the government, which has repeatedly been emphasized ISCI. He also called to take advantage of the talents, and support and embrace them by providing a healthy environment from which they set off with their creativities and talents. He pointed to the need to keep the education sector of free of politicization, calling to update the curriculum and the twinning of Iraqi universities with international universities to keep up with the scientific pace and development in the world, stressing the necessity of selecting talent away from patronage.

### Sayed Alhakim Receives Human Rights Minister

Sayed Alhakim received on Saturday, June 25, 2011, Human Rights Minister, Mohamed Shiaa Sudani. The minister briefed Sayed Alhakim on efforts, plans and programs of the ministry of human rights and the circumstances experienced by Iraq. The minister listened to Sayed Alhakim's views on human rights in Iraq, indicating that the human rights is the



most important gain in the new Iraq after it was non-existent at the time of Saddam's defunct regime. The minister pointed out that the views of Sayed Alhakim that diagnosed glitches and that his visions were valuable. He added that his ministry has passed the 100 days test through plans and programs that were submitted at the public meetings of the Council of Ministers, adding that the most important problems experienced by his ministry is the culture of human rights, noting that this culture needs to legislation and continuous cooperation with the Ministry. In regard the overlap between politics and human rights and the recent exploitation of political gains, the minister stressed on need to keep politics out of human rights, expressing his hope that everyone treats human rights in a professional away from the political pressure.

### The Current Political Stagnation & Its Implications

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...partnership. Lifting the liabilities ceiling or reducing them will result in finding other problems that do not serve the political process and the national project.

#### 2-Delay in the naming of Security Ministers:

This crisis still exists, and parties have not reached a solution acceptable to everyone because of the continued disagreements. These has meant the continued vacancies in the security and intelligence ministries. This in addition to the intersection of selection mechanisms for the placing of qualified people in these ministries. ISCI sees that all political observers and leaders of the Iraqi security forces believe that the escalation of terrorist operations in the last period is due to gap caused by the differences between the blocs that have prevented the nomination of these ministers. This has made some of the leaders in these agencies and ministries

develop a real fear of losing their sites because of their lack of accomplishments. There is also the fact that four ministries are run by Mr. Maliki, acting along with his cabinet and his position as commander of the Iraqi armed forces, and this is what makes the activity and the movement of these institutions slow. Because of the breadth of the issues that are subjected to his direct supervision.

#### 3-The extension of the security agreement:

The disparity of views on this issue still exists in the political debate within the blocs and parties. It is between acceptance for the extension or the rejection. Those who believed that the case is subject to the opinion of military leaders, or those who see that this is up to the politicians to decide. These disparate views have not led to a decision and this is worrisome as the withdrawal date in on December 31, 2011. Without giving realistic justifications, both in terms of the internal security and securing the borders of the nation, the exact figures of the size of these forces and the interest of their presence in Iraq has led to the mudslinging between the sides as each has put the blame on the other. We still believe that for foreign troops to stay we need to examine the opinion and assessment of military commanders. These assessments depend on accurate figures that have been studied very carefully. This confirmation is the prerogative of these agencies and they must submit them to the political leadership and then the parliament. After this the political leaders must decided whether they have been convinced to keep those forces or not.

**4-Hundred-Day Test:** The views of the political blocs towards this initiative varied. Some of them see it as escape hatch for Mr. Maliki and some of them considered it as a lifeboat so that Mr. Maliki stays Prime Minister for a longer period. Some of them see it as something that has prompted ministers to speed up the completion of projects that have been assigned to them and others have said that it had uncovered bugs and indicated obstacles, and one sees the necessity of reducing the number of ministries. ISCI believes in the need to reduce the number of ministries that make up the current cabinet. This reduction means that there will be a merger of some ministries. Those ministries that are similar in powers and scope. This approach will rid the government of the extra sites that

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its achievements.

**2-The Splits:** No political list has been free of splits and divisions, especially those that won the recent election, whether prior or subsequent, and these divisions have cast a shadow on the political scene and pushed the competitors more to stick to sites and positions for fear of losing an opportunity and fear of later divisions that would disturb the balance reached by the Erbil convention, which makes risky in making crucial decisions. ISCI does not see any national interest in any split or division between the political blocs - even though it believes in the freedom of making choices - because it will lead to intersections that harm the political march and the national project of Iraq, thus it works to maintain national unity and cohesion between the political blocs.

**3-The deterioration of the security situation:** Most of the political blocs believe that the deterioration of security seen in the Iraqi arena for months and even today is caused by the ongoing conflict between some of the blocs on the naming of national security ministers, thus opening a significant gap in the performance of these ministries. This causes the increase of the terror acts carried by many armed groups that are hostile to the political process, especially al Qaeda and the remnants of the previous regime and many of the other militants who have escalated their operations against security and political figures leaders as well as criminal actions against innocent citizens. ISCI believes in the need for a comprehensive review of security services and clear them of corrupt entities who are able to sneak through the system with the support of the parties in the political process; where their own agendas do not correspond with this process. This stands counter to attempts to reform these agencies and fortify them against enemies to take their role in countering terrorism and organized crime.

**4-Poor government performance:**

That the slackness of the current Iraqi government (43 ministers) where those ministers are appointed because of the political quotas system is something that is bad and is at the expense of efficiency, integrity and effects the ability for the proper management of ministries. This

is making it - the government - unable to provide security and services, especially electricity, in this hot summer, as well as lack of harmony among the ministers as they belong to parties that are inherently at odds with one another over the simplest things. If this is the case then how are the strategic projects to be implemented. Some people want this government to remain weak and for it to be unable to meet up with its obligations and its program, and that means loss of time and the loss of huge amounts of money from the treasury of the state. ISCI sees that the process of reducing this current cabinet should be subject to the will of the Iraqi people and with the recommendations of the religious authority in maintaining the interests of Iraqis. That by keeping the ineffective image of the government will worsen the current situation and holds the state treasury accountable for large sums of money that can be invested in projects which benefit the Iraqi people.

**5-Lack of confidence:** The Iraqi political arena is still witnessing more disintegration and escalation in the tense statements of this or that party as well as the political intersections. This has been the cause of the lack of trust between these parties and why they cannot work with each other in a national spirit and with the heightened sense of responsibility that is required to address the crises that has beset the political process. ISCI has worked and is still working on converging the views between the parties that have lost confidence with each other. This means that many of these parties were working to overthrow the other by any means which makes the arena open to the enemies. That is why ISCI has proposed many initiatives, including sitting at a round table, and the National Reform draft and other initiatives where everyone can get along in the political process and with the national project.

**6-The extension of the presence of the foreign troops:** It is no secret to anyone that many politicians have given promises to the Americans to keep some military bases under the pretext of maintaining security, which is still fragile, especially since the signing of the withdrawal of forces and strategic framework agreement between Iraq and the United States, an agreement which included the cooperation between

our two nations in economic, cultural and security fields. This means that there is room in this field (security cooperation) for the extension of some presence of these forces through this paragraph. Those who were given promises are today in an embarrassing position in front of their popular masses so they want to approve the extension of the presence of these foreign troops through the commander in Chief of the armed forces because he is the being involved in this case. ISCI announced its position on the issue of renewal of any extension of presence of U.S. forces in Iraq that this is up to the leaders of the military (because it's a technical issue) and they are the ones who decide, and ISCI also believes that the current crisis is not due to the presence of troops, but a political problem that must be solved first.

**7-National Alliance:** The National Alliance, which formed a government of national partnership has not meet for two months now to discuss the current situation and this causes one side to be unique in making decisions without the knowledge of the other parties. This action is opposed to the rules of procedure of the Alliance, as agreed by the parties that entered the alliance. ISCI calls on the rest of the agreement so that the parties can work within the rules of procedure of the National Alliance and bring about the revival of meetings which have discontinued for more than two months. These meetings are needed to make national decisions that serve the higher interests of the Iraqi people and not to take decisions individually without the knowledge of others and this is a clear violation of the Rules of Procedure of the National Alliance. ISCI as one of the founders of this alliance and the current government declares that it is with any project that serves the country and stands with others to be present in the political decision-making and to distance itself from pivoting with a party against another party. ISCI remains an important part in all positions.

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and freedom. He called on journalists and news organizations to continue their supervisory role, and identify whatever would delay the march of progress in Iraq. He said that Iraqi journalists should be granted more freedoms and to facilitate access to information and provide the necessary protection in order to preserve the independence and impartiality of what is communicated through their outlets. He stressed also on the importance of supporting institutions of the state to the Iraqi press and provide everything it needs to show the civilized face of the new Iraq, saying that the press is an essential and complementary part of the joints of the state because its evaluation control roles of the facts, as well as criticism and analysis for the service of national interest.

### Sayed Alhakim Opens Dental Complex



Sayed Alhakim opened on Friday, June 24, 2011, the Bashir Dental complex in the Karrada district of Baghdad. He toured the sections of the compound and heard from doctors and project management on medical services which will be provided for the people of Karrada. Sayed Alhakim expressed his delight in seeing the implementation of service projects in the health sector. He stressed the need to pay

attention to the health sector in Iraq, calling on the Iraqi private sector to assume its responsibilities towards the health service and to provide citizens a medical sector that will ease the burden of the citizens and contribute towards creating a healthy environment.

### Sayed Alhakim Hosts Political-Cultural Forum

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...creation of a sustainable security reality, as well as building a system that will achieve stability and security for the Iraqi people. Hopefully this system will be more than a temporary success, noting that this requires compromise by some political blocs to serve the interests of the people. He renewed his call for Iraqi political parties to commit to the political agreements and covenants in which the political process was built upon. Sayed Alhakim said that the policy does not mean the reversal of agreements, stressing that Iraq has culture and values and that all must abide by those covenants and agreements. He urged the need to promote true partnership in the management of the country collectively in order to reach logical and objective standards. This would prevent any damage to Iraq, citing those calls by some political forces and public demands on true partnership in governing the country, adding that important decisions should be taken collectively. He urged the political parties to stay away from mudslinging, which would disrupt the concentration of the citizen. This should be replaced with the deepening of the trust between the parties and working together according to the principle of one team so that all sides can serve this country and its people. This is because Iraq's people want to live, seek services, and look to the future and it is their right. He also noted to the importance of reducing the number of ministries and considered it as a popular demand. This after people realized that inflation is happening in the ministry and that this is the main reason behind the current confounding matters and the failure to provide services. Sayed Alhakim stressed at the same time this reduction needs to spread the spirit of trust between the political parties and their people, noting that reduction in the number of

ministries means increasing efficiency and performance. The nomination of qualified figures is paramount because the focus of work in the presence of incompetent candidates represents a setback that would have a great impact.

### Sayed Alhakim Receives House Speaker



Sayed Alhakim received on Wednesday, June 15, 2011, House Speaker, Mr. Osama Nujaifi. During the meeting, they reviewed the proceedings of the political process and procedures required in order to proceed forward, as well as finding a way to push for laws and legislation by the Council of Representatives. They also discussed steps that would enhance Ministerial performance, especially after the end of the Hundred Days test, and find a way to use the evaluation of the ministries to work towards necessary achievements. They both stressed the importance of support of the Council of Representatives and its role in the government and supported its positive steps, expressing at the same time observations about things that are not consistent with reality in the parliamentary committees. Sayed Alhakim said that there is a need to communicate and build bridges again between the political parties, expressing his support and welcomed what he heard of the existence of a real will from the Aliraghia list to support of the political process. He stressed that this should be enjoyed by all politicians, saying that they had to work hand in hand to strengthen the performance of the government and parliament with the importance of assessing the political process in the interest of the people. The meeting also touched on the issue of reducing the number of Ministries, including contributing to the speed of movement of the government to deal with things and situations experienced by the country. The House Speaker briefed Sayed Alhakim on his visit to a number of Arab





He stressed this during his visit to the directorate for Research and Development for the Ministry of Industry and Minerals on Sunday, June 19, 2011. Sayed said that there is a need to promote science so that Iraq will not lose chances of real progress that serves the country. It is not in the interest of Iraq to stay away from scientific progress witnessed by the world. Sayed Alhakim emphasized the importance of following-up with conditions of scientists and researchers from the housing and the salaries and to harness all the requirements of a decent life for them. He expressed regret concerning the privileges and the large salaries paid to officials in this presidency and other positions. He believed that these privileges are sending a message that there is a lack of respect for science and scientists, and knowledge, and reminds us of dark covenants and where the ruling regimes were taking advantage of science and scientists in negative and personal trends that are not useful to society, noting that Iraq respects human rights and scientific talents. He expressed his regret that some ministries buy goods produced originally in Iraq, wondering by saying "isn't better for these ministries to buy Iraqi goods in order to encourage these plants and help them to continue working through the trading of Iraqi funds?" Sayed Alhakim stressed on the need to take advantage of the financial abundance of the oil sector seeing as how Iraq is seeking to increase it. Especially with access to major international companies to develop this vital sector and access to production to 12 million barrels per day over the past six or seven years, this financial abundance will work to eliminate famine and desertification. He stressed that Iraq needs a thorough understanding of the scientific reality and its increasing effects on the situation. There is a need for the support of the national product and the Iraqi industry and to pay attention to the significant role of research and development of the

important and vital sector. Sayed Alhakim called for support of research institutions by the government, indicating that the product of this research is for the progress of the country so that Iraq may regain its influential presence in this vital field. He made a simple comparison between the reality of Iraq today and the Republic of South Korea. South Korea managed in a short time to be one of the largest industrial countries in the world, noting that during his visit to South Korea he noticed how this country moved from the State of the jungles of the earth and was soaked with hunger and poverty and deprivation, and out of the devastating wars it became a modern developed state and has become an important industrial hub in the world. He said that he concluded that this could be done after the questions that he asked to the officials in this country confirmed that the interest in human beings and minds and attention to research and studies were the main entrance to this development and the global boom.

### Sayed Alhakim Receives Dr. Ibrahim Aljaafari



Sayed Alhakim received on Thursday, June 23, 2011, Dr. Ibrahim Aljaafari, head of the National Reform Movement. During the meeting, they discussed the overall situation in Iraq and how to work to calm the political arena and deepen the communication between the Iraqi leaders, emphasizing the need for solutions and remedies to the problems and crises faced by the political arena. They also discussed a mechanism to support the National Alliance and enable it to perform its duties, and make it able to activate its relations so as to promote national accord and to perform the duties towards the citizens. This is needed especially in light of the current security conditions and the need of citizens for security and services. He stressed the need to fill in the security

ministries, noting that during the meeting they discussed the events in the Arab world and the region. They noted the role that Iraq can play in supporting people in overcoming the crises. Dr. Aljaafari expressed his thanks and gratitude to Sayed Alhakim, explaining that he had discussed with Sayed Alhakim ways to support the National Alliance to encourage it and how to reduce the obstacles in front of it at the level of parliament and the government.

### Sayed Alhakim Receives Deputy Prime Minister



Sayed Alhakim received on Sunday, June 26, 2011, Deputy Prime Minister Dr. Salih Almutlaq. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments in the Iraqi arena and ways to provide services to citizens and alleviate their suffering. Sayed Alhakim stressed on the need to close ranks and work as one team to resolve differences and overcome the crisis that has plagued Iraq, and find ways and solutions to provide services to citizens. The Deputy Prime Minister stressed in a statement after the meeting, the importance of true partnership between the various political blocs on the political, security, and economic issues, as well as combating financial and administrative corruption, saying that individual action cannot contain the crisis in the country.

### Sayed Alhakim Meets With Iraqi Elite

Sayed Alhakim called on the need to pay attention to the talented Iraqis and not to marginalize them. There is a great need to offer them managerial positions in the management of the Iraqi State. These statements were made during Sayed Alhakim's meeting with a number of intellectuals, writers and professors of universities and institutes on Saturday, June 25, 2011. He said that one of the

cost the Iraqi state large sums of money. This is money which can be invested in economic, service, science, health projects. This is money that can be used to restore the infrastructure that is still suffering from no interest in it like the stalled factories that have a large numbers of employees who are paid, without providing any work.

**5-The deterioration of security:** There is no doubt that the Iraqi street has seen in recent months an escalation of terrorist operations. Whether in Baghdad or in other provinces, as happened in the province of Saladin and Diyala provincial councils, and the process of targeting the house of the Governor of Diwaniya province. There are also instances of improvised explosive devices, and assassinations, causing a state of confusion in the internal situation of Iraq. ISCI believes that the readiness of Military Intelligence is still below the level required to stop the deterioration of security and the thwarting of terrorist plans. Plans which have proliferated recently and are carried out by these terrorist operations in broad daylight. We call upon the Iraqi government to advance development and technology according to the latest methods of intelligence in the world in order to be able to perform its duties. We must clear Iraq of the enemies of the political process. We need to provide our security forces with technical skills, and base our security on national goals, and to rid the quota system that has come at the expense of the capacity and capabilities and technical expertise of the security services.

**6-Poor services and a high corruption index:** The impact of the decline in providing services to the Iraqi people, both in terms of electricity, sanitation, clean drinking water and the ration card items, paving roads, street cleaning and other services has been dramatic. The increase in these services will restore confidence of citizens in their government. Along with the improvement of services we must also address the rampant corruption, the first disrupter to the completion of service projects and the first cause of the spread of unemployment among the youth of Iraq. ISCI has stressed in more than one occasion, and before the formation of the government of national partnership that the government should be a service government, not a governing authority, that we need to be taking into account the rights of citizens and their right to live in dignity

through the provision of necessary services that allow their daily living standards to be the highest priority. Any failure in this dynamic aspect will affect the citizens and will prevent them from participating in the upcoming elections.

**7-National Reconciliation shows that the national reconciliation project took a serious turn when it went off the tracks.** We were the first to call for national reconciliation, but with conditions, we want Iraqis who believe in the new system and the political process. Those who opposed it during the previous years and took up arms against occupation forces have their hands stained with the blood of the Iraqi people who built a new Iraq. ISCI asks that we not resort to arms in the case of disputes between the blocs political, considering that Iraq for all Iraqis.

## Our Positions On Events In The Iraqi Political Scene

The political process these days is going through a series of dangerous curves which has raised very serious concerns for most of the political blocs, as well as the Iraqi people. Especially after some intersections and some wrangling between the parties emerged in the public spotlight through the media, which was characterized by accusations reached the degree of defamation. ISCI was not clear of these conflicts, because it's a key partner and is still at the center of balance between the parties. This has been the case over the previous period since the formation of the Governing Council and remains to this day, and therefore, ISCI believes that these disputes must stop in order to preserve the gains of the political process and its national achievements and preserve the national project. We can record the causes of these conflicts and our positions of them, and that we know the view of ISCI cannot be dispensed in dealing with any crisis that arises between the parties and the need to access solutions that address the crisis only by referencing it. These causes are as follows:

**1-The continuing conflict between Aliraqiah list and the State of Law list:** That this political conflict since the announcement of the results of the last legislative elections through the crisis

of government formation and the three presidencies, and the later Arbil agreement did not stop this conflict. The more the parties reach solutions that satisfy everyone the more crises that emerge on the scene. Crises that complicate the scene through tense statements of this party or that or by raising the ceiling of liabilities or differences on the details. This conflict between the two blocs (Aliraqiah and State of Law) is governed by three levels:

**A-Intense competition between the Prime Minister Nuri Almaliki, and the head of State of Law list, and Dr. Iyad Allawi, the head of Aliraqiah list.** which formed a break between the two men. Although meetings have occurred between them this did not exceed the protocol of a formal meeting and they were not serious in resolving the effects between them and coming to radical solutions that puts an end for this frenetic competition.

**B-The competition between the Dawa Party and the National Accord party,** and this means that the circle of political competition has become more extensive because it carries the political orientations of the competing parties' agendas, programs and curricula and it may be that the ideologies of both require from both parties that one be the most powerful in the arena at the expense of the other. This pursuit of a zero-sum is not good.

**C-The intense competition between SOL and Aliraqiah.** and that this competition has the most profound influence on the overall orientation of the two rivals lists as both seek to get the largest number of seats in the parliament to allow it to form a majority government and to attract the political components in any way to get the votes of these components. This is what put them at odds and even puts them on the brink of exploding at any moment.

ISCI believes that the struggle for power in this way will aggravate the crisis more and put the conflicting parties further away from finding the necessary solutions. Solutions which calls for adherence to the articles of the constitution and the agreements signed by everyone in the Erbil Convention and solutions that do not deny this as the framework that was agreed upon. ISCI distances itself from these conflicts and demands to ensure the safety of the Iraqi people and provide services and maintain

